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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/659,328	09/11/2003	Chien-An Chen	LEE0019-US	3779

7590 10/20/2006

Michael D. Bednarek
Shaw Pittman LLP
1650 Tysons Boulevard
McLean, VA 22102

EXAMINER

PARRIES, DRU M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2836

DATE MAILED: 10/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (6,948,081), Chang et al. (6,577,513), Qian et al. (6,314,002), and Matsunaga et al. (2004/0033812). Lee teaches an electrical apparatus being a peripheral device of a computer system (i.e. a monitor) powered using DC power (Col. 2, lines 63-65). He teaches a power supply system (210, 220, 230) with a control circuit determining whether the monitor is in a power saving mode or the normal mode based on data generated (first and second control signals) from the monitor (240, 260, 270; Fig. 1; Abstract). Lee fails to explicitly teach what the power supply system consists of and how it functions in the different modes of the monitor. Chang teaches a power supply circuit having an AC input terminal (AC), an output terminal (left of 19), a first switch (12), an AC/DC converter (13), a DC/DC converter (18), and a battery (15). Chang teaches, in normal mode, the control circuit controlling the first switch to be closed and leaves the DC/DC converter deactuated and supplies power from the AC input terminal to the output terminal. He goes on to teach in a second mode, wherein the control circuit signals the

Art Unit: 2836

first switch to open and to actuate the DC/DC converter to supply voltage from the battery to the output terminal (Col. 2, lines 42-47, 55-62). Chang fails to teach the inner workings of the DC/DC converter. Qian teaches a DC/DC converter with an active switch (Col. 4, lines 26-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have Chang's DC/DC converter having the inner workings of Qian's DC/DC converter since Chang is silent as to what the circuitry of the DC/DC converter looks like and Qian's is known in the art. Matsunaga teaches a power supply system including an AC power supply and a battery for powering a computer system. He teaches the system being in a power saving mode when the battery is supplying the power to the system. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to replace Lee's power supply system with the one taught in the Chang/Qian combination since Lee's system is silent as to the inner circuitry of his power supply system and the Chang/Qian combination is explicitly known in the art. It also would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the method of Matsunaga into this power supply system (using the second mode of Chang (i.e. when the battery is supplying power) to be the power saving mode of Lee's invention), since it is known in the art and Lee is silent as to how the power supply system will function in the different modes (normal vs. power saving).

4. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (6,948,081), Chang et al. (6,577,513), Qian et al. (6,314,002), and Matsunaga et al. (2004/0033812) as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Aratani et al. (2003/0020757). Lee, Chang, Qian, and Matsunaga teach an electrical apparatus as described above. Lee teaches the load being a peripheral device of a computer system, but fails to explicitly teach the electrical

Art Unit: 2836

apparatus being a projector. Aratani teaches a peripheral device of a computer system being a projector ([0004]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the load in Lee's invention being a projector since a projector is taught to be a peripheral device of a computer system and would fall into the realm of loads mentioned in Lee's invention.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dru M. Parries whose telephone number is (571) 272-8542. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th from 8:00am to 5:00pm. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Fridays.


Art Unit: 2836

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Sircus, can be reached on 571-272-2800 x36. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DMP

10-3-2006



BRIAN SIRCUS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800